App. F. IX-4

1926.

Reserve

File No. 26-26

Previous References (Lro

Serial Nos. 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21 22, 23, 24, 27 41188

Later References
V.P. 59-32 Sls 163
V.P. 53-37-Sls 3, 5, 8, 9

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for 1926

SUBJECT

Rules under the village ~~Panchayet~~ Sanitation Regulation

---

88 Jo, The Compiler, Mysore Gazette No. L 31257/d 12.11.26 Rules for the Notifies the Regulation ~~for~~ of Conservancy, water Supplies Sanitation & buildings of village Panchayets under the new Regulation

15.3.27

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

NOTES.

File No.

FILE HEADING.

Rules under the Wards Land Acts Registration

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

No. C 25-3
I

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated.....25th.....July.....*1923*.

From P. Mahomed Usmon, Esq.,
[illegible] KEANE, ESQ., D.P.H., I.M.S.,
Offg. *Sanitary Commissioner with the*
Government of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

To

[illegible] Matthan, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

30 JUL 1923

With reference to the observation made on page 4 of the Tour Notes of the Second Member of Council, forwarded with your memo No. G. 26-85/G.M. 6d-28-17 dated the 2nd July 1923, I have the honor to request the favor of being informed on what lines it is desired to revise the Village Sanitation Rules, to enable me to submit suitably revised draft rules for consideration.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner.

From

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Extract from the Town Notes of the 2nd ~~Municipal~~ Commissioners in January 1912.

The Village Sanitation rules also require to be simplified as they are ~~a~~ more an instrument ~~of~~ handy of unscrupulous subordinates for harassing the people than a means for improving the Sanitation of villages. The rules will be suitably ~~modified~~ revised in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner.

From the Sanitary Commissioner no C. 25-3 of 25th/28th Jan

Request to know on the lines on which it is desired to revise the rules.

Submitted. As Village Sanitation rules appear [illegible]

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

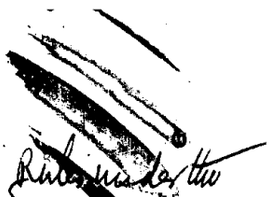
WD 1880—GPB—1,50 000—2-12

(377) [illegible]

G. R. S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]



N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G. R. S. III-2]

5515

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Jan File No. of 19

Serial No.

U. No 580 of 23

Draft ruled
JBA
24/9/23

To. Forwarded with compliments to the Leg.t Com.r in Mysore for favour of opinion with reference to the minute dated 12.th Sep 23 of the First member of Council at para 4 above and for submitting revised draft rules in the light of the observations contained therein for the consideration of Govt.

by order
C.K. Ramachar
For Revenue Secretary to Govt.

28.9.23

Vide Not. subject 800 ante p. 3, relating to the subject is placed below.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

JBA
28/8/24

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

2564-57

R. R. & subjects Dasara Session 1912.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

Subject No. 80

Improvement of village sanitation.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Kadur District Board.

discussion

Summary of ~~representation~~.

The sanitation in villages requires improvement. The holegeris are very dirty and require improvement badly. Rules must be framed to compel the villagers to keep their -- houses and premises clean. Villages are in a most insanitary and unclean condition. Consequently plague, relapsing fever and other epidemic - - diseases prevail among holayers. - - Their houses should be shifted to a higher and healthier locality and separate places must be allotted for -- dumping dirt and rubbish.

FIRST MEMBER.- Government will be prepared to consider any rules that you may send up and to lend assistance if necessary.

DEWAN.- Concrete proposals should be made and sent to the Taluk and District Boards. This is within the province of the Taluk and District Boards, and with the Government grant they must do what they can. Of the last year's grant not even one-fourth has been spent.

FIRST MEMBER.- If you send up concrete proposals they will be considered.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.- Village Sanitation rules are applicable only to Village sites. They should be modified to be applicable to surrounding - - areas of the villages as well.

FIRST MEMBER.- The revision of the rules is under the consideration of Government.

MR. H. KRISHNASASTRY.- Government must give at least one lakh of rupees. Sanitary Inspectors must devote more attention to the sanitation.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.- The villagers must be made to give half a day's work in a -- week free for Village Sanitation.

MR. VENKATESAIYA- The District Board and the District Officers should take interest in the matter and get the village officers to have - the works attended to and completed satisfactorily. The - villagers will work with earnestness if Government if prepared to give a liberal grant. Then only there will be -- real improvement.

DEWAN.- This will be noted.

By Subd. As no final reply has been given it is a point for orders as to whether the issue

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | San File No. of 19

Serial No.

issue of any orders is necessary. The main file relating to the revision of the Village Sanitation Regulation was sent unofficially to the Sanitary Commissioner for approval, the receipt of which file until the draft rules will be awaited.

JBH 19/11/23 HK

12

9) This is a matter in which consideration has been promised and so it will have to be worked up now. This may be done as soon as the file referred to above is received back from the San. Comr.

C&R 28.11.23.

(Joint Secretary)

B) This will perhaps be done by

60031 1.12.23

Joint Secretary 29/11.

C&R 29.11

10) The Sanitary Comr. may be reminded about the file.

1/12

or

12) Remind C&R 3.12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

11) Draft reminder sent JBH 4.12.23 HK

12) J Sarkar HK 6/12/1923

Issued L 64826 6/12/23

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dev File No. of 19 .

25th 565 6 (3

Serial No.

15 Draft reminder submitted
sd/ 25
27/1/24 16/ issue
AT

Received 7856 of 12.3.24
from the Sanitary Commr
Do no C 25-5 of 2.4.24
Stated that the file in reference to
the rules under the Mysore Village Sanitation Regn will be returned after the
Sanitary Comr's notes thereon on or before the 15th inst.
19/ Noted. The receipt of the file will be awaited if appd.
sd/
3.4.24 18/ Submitted with reference
to para 4. The receipt of
the Sanitary Comr's notes will
be awaited
4

2 2 24)

sd/
9/4

19/24
8/4
sd/

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
25. MAR. 24
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

9/4

sd/ Placed in the main file
re Rules under Village
Sanitation Regulations.
Received notes as noted in C 256
of 12.7.24 (placed below)
sd/ 7.8.24

NOTE—Contd. sheet.

C25-6
17-7-24

537 [illegible]

0.1318

27/ I have gone through the existing rules carefully and am of opinion that several of the paragraphs require modification.

28/ Notes as to the changes needed are appended below for the orders of Government :--

17 JUL 1924

SECTION - I.

29/ Rule - 1. The proviso that the rules shall not come into operation in any village, until kanarese copies of them have been posted in the village chavadi for a fortnight has outlasted its purpose. The three decades that have intervened since the rules were first introduced have served to give the desired publicity to these rules. It is not necessary now to provide a precaution of this nature which will only have the effect of operating as a technical detail tending to clog the application of the Regulation in practice. Rule 1 may therefore be omitted. Publicity may be given through the official gazette that the rules will come into force in all villages. The limit of 25 houses (for maidan villages) may be withdrawn. It may be noted that under Government Order No. 4091-6/Med. 24-13-124 dated the 20th November 1914, sanction has been given to the introduction of the Village Sanitation Rules into all villages of the Malnad Districts..

II.

30/ Rule -1. Under Government Order No. L.7308/M1. 152-21-5 dated the 14th June 1922, all Minor Municipal Councils are governed - for purposes of the enforcement of sanitary rules - by the provisions of selected sections of the Municipal Regulation. To prevent overlapping, Municipal towns may be altogether excluded from the purview of the Village Sanitation Regulation.

Rule - 2. The word "MUNICIPAL" may be omitte

"SANITARY AGENCY" means patels of Government villages and hoblies of alienated villages.

Rule - 3., anticipates appointment of a special sanitary agency. So far as I am aware, no such agency has been appointed till now. In a sense this seems immaterial as the rule also fixes definite responsibility on the village officials But seeing that later on in the rules the term "sanitary agency" carries a distinct significance as the authority responsible for the enforcement of the rules as differentiated from their observance this distinction should be made clear throughout the rules. For this purpose the term "sanitary agency" should be clearly defined and employed only in a definite sense. So also, certain other terms used in the rules should be brought under definition. "land" - "building" - "owner" - "street" - "epidemic disease". The definition of these terms as given in the Municipal Regulation may be adopted.

Rule - 4. The words "Municipal" and "as the case may be", may be omitted. A new clause may be added as follows :- "For combating epidemics, the Presidents of District Boards are empowered to sanction, within the limits of the budget provision (a) the employment of temporary gangs (b) the purchase of diet articles and country medicines, (c) other contingent charges pertaining to relief measures, and (d) compensation for infected bedding and clothing destroyed". (Vide Government Order No. G.24371-402/San. 101-17-12 dated the 25th March 1919).

SECTION - III.

Rule - 1. A new clause may be added as follows :-

(c) A plan of the proposed village showing in

in detail the number and dimensions of sites, width of streets and conservancy lanes &c., should be prepared and should receive the approval of the Taluk Board prior to the grant of licenses for individual house-building .

29 Rule - 2. The words "sanitary agency" may be replaced by "the patel in the case of Government villages or the holder in the case of alienated villages".

36 Rule - 3. In this rule sanitary agency evidently means the President of the Taluk Board. Amendment should be made accordingly.

37 In the sub-cluase following, the work "Municipal" may be omitted.

37 It is a point for consideration whether license could be absolutely refused merely on sanitary grounds. The authority empowered to grant license can suggest alterations and can enforce their adoption. A total refusal will be justified only when, say, the site which is proposed to bebuilt upon or a house which is proposed to be improved is likely to be acquired for a public purpose.

38 Rule - 5. This rule has to be elaborated so as to be on the lines of Section 119 of the Municipal Regulation. No claim for compensation can arise if the demolition is carried out in default, that is to say, if after issue of written notice the owner or occupant fails to comply with the instructions of the sanitary authority. The existing rule does not provide for the issue of a notice and is in consequence suggestive of powers being likely to be arbitrarily exercised by the Taluk or the District Board. The rule may be modified somewhat as follows:

"If any building, or anything affixed thereon be deemed by the taluk board to be in a ruinous

ruinous state or likely to fall or in any other way dangerous to the innabitant of such building, or of any neighbouring building, or to any occupier thereof or to passengers. the taluk board shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier. requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure or repair such building or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require, and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down or secure such building or thing within three days after the service of such notice and complete such work with due diligence, the taluk board shall cause all or so much of such building or thing, as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired or otherwise secured".

304) Rule - 6- May be omitted. Instead, a rule on the lines of Section 131 and 132 of the Municipal Regulation may be adopted, as follows :-

Whoever. being the owner or occupier of any building or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or in the opinion of the taluk board a nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood, or overgrown with prickly-pear or rank and noisome vegetation, and who shall not, within a reasonable time after notice in writing by the Taluk Board to cleanse, clear or otherwise put the same in a proper state, have complied with the requisition contained in such notice shall be punished with fine whic may extend to ten rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day on which the failure to comply with the said notice is continued, after the

the date of the first conviction..

It shall be lawful for the President, Vice-President or any Member or officer authorised by the Taluk Board in this behalf, at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter into and inspect all buildings and lands, and by written notice to direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally and externally limewashed or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

35/ Rule - 8.(b) In actual practice, it is extremely difficult to trace the person who actually caused the excavation. The sub-clause may be omitted.

36/ Rule - 8. This rule is, as observed, defective as it fixes no responsibility. May be abrogated.

37/ Rule -9 & 10. For "sanitary agency" substitute "Taluk Board".

38/ Rule -12. The rule regarding weekly clearance of cess-pits will certainly be disregarded by the villagers. A month's interval may be prescribed.

39/ Rule -14. Separate places are set apart in most villages for storing manure. According to the information furnished by Deputy Commissioners there were - at the close of the calendar year 1922 - 12,010 villages in which separate places have been assigned for storing manure. The rule may however be modified as follows :-

"No filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be deposited within the boundary of a village. Where separate places are set apart for its reception the filth, rubbish or other impure matter collected within the village boundary shall be removed daily thereto or at such other intervals as may

(10)

may be prescribed by the District Board. In cases where no place is assigned, such filth rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance outside the village boundary on the side away from the prevailing winds; and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time".

(46) Rule - 16. For "the Municipal President or Vice-President or the Taluk Amildar or Deputy Amildar" substitute "the President of the taluk board".

SECTION VI.

(47) Rule - 5- This rule may be amplified thus :-

"The carcases of animals that have died of an infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. They should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground, away from wells and water courses. If possible, the ~~xxxxxx~~ carcase should be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime.

No carcase of any animal once buried shall be exhumed for any purpose whatsoever.

SECTION - VII.

(48) Rule - 1. The main purpose of this rule is to bind down every person to comply with any reasonable direction that may be given him by the patel or other authority in connection with combating epidemics. No elaborate instructions need be embodied as these find a place in the Public Health Manual.. The rule in its present form is defective in consequence of the attempt made to sketch out in four brief sub-clauses, the salient features of the preventive measures against CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, and OTHER EPIDEMICS.

SECTION- VIII.

Rule - 3. This rule anticipates the issue of a notice to meet the requirements of law. Unless a written notice is issued in the first instance, the exact date of the occurence of a breach of the provisions of any these rules cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER, M.G-

Serial No.

(84) Subd. The present rules apply to minor municipal councils also and the Sanitary commissioner suggests that references to municipal councils may be deleted altogether as they are governed by the provisions of the Mysore municipal Regulation. The amendments suggested for the following rules relate to this:- But all the provisions of the municipal law relating to Sanitation do not apply to minor

Rules Section II, Rules 1, 2, 4, Section III, 3,
85 (sole clause), 5, ~~Sec. I~~ 16.

He also recommends that certain words occurring in the rules may be defined eg. Sanitary officer, Land, Building owner, Street, Epidemic disease and states that the definitions given in the Municipal Regulation might perhaps be adopted: Sec. II, 2, 3, III, 2, 9, 10,

46 The other amendments he suggests are as follows:—

Sec I, Rule 1. may be omitted altogether. But through the publication of the Kannada copies of the notification this reading may not be necessary, the publication in 3 successive issues of the Mysore Gazette appears to be necessary before the rules can be introduced into any village. However no good reasons have been advanced for changing the existing practice ~~of the~~

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

By 537/J 23-9-24

13

G. R. S. III-2]

WD 2310—GPB—10,000—31-5-24

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Jail File No. of 19

Serial No.

43) Sec. 14 Rules 1-3. The amendments suggested by the Sanitary commissioner appear to be suitable.

42(a) Rule 5. The proposed rule provides for the giving of notice for the dismantling of any building etc. which is in a ruinous state & for its dismantling by the Taluk Board if not executed by the owner of the house, etc. But it does not provide for the recovery of the expenses, if any, incurred by the Municipality Taluk Board as in the case of buildings under section 119 of the Municipal Regn.

42(b) Rule 6. The amendment proposed appears to be suitable, ~~except in so far as it does not contain any provision for the recovery of the cost incurred in effecting an improvement, after~~ but the 2nd part of the proposed rule relating to the penalty may be deleted, as it is already contained in Sec VIII, rule 1.

~~The only modification appears to be all right~~

Subd for orders. 30/8 As regards Rules 5 and 6 referred to above, alternate provisions

JAB 22/7/24

23

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

such as those contained in sections 115 and 131 & 132 & proposed to be introduced seem unnecessary. The rules as they stand at present are elastic and may be retained

31) Omission of Rule 7 (b)

In villages each household maintaining cattle has a manure pit reserved for them to which cattle identified & wherein he throws his sweepings & all sort of refuse. This rule may therefore stand

32) Rule 8. Omission of this is also proposed. In both the villages or where there is a village Panchayats that Panchayat may be held responsible for keeping the village tidy clean. It does not seem necessary to omit this rule.

33) Rule 16. 'Boiling castor oil seed'. In the Mysore Regulation 'oil boiling' only is prohibited whether any license is required to be taken for boiling castor seed which does not also the necessary is for consideration.

NOTE—Conton. sheet.

Serial No.

92
29/7

56) The other amendments, alterations & additions proposed seem suitable and may perhaps be approved.

57) The draft will have to be published for information of the public before the rules are finally passed?

and Secy)

28/7
25/7.

1st Member)

26/7

58) Please submit the rules as passed in the L.S.G. Scheme.

28/7

27/8

28/8

28/8

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
29. AUG. 1924
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

Submit

28/8/24

18

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rules relating to the election of Parliamentary Petitions submitted for approval.

These rules have to be published in the gazette & Criticisms received thereof before ~~for~~ issue as required by Section 65(3) of the Reg^n & Section 23 of the Gen^l Clauses Reg^n.

~~The~~ If approved, the rules must be published in the next issue of the gazette

Lth Sec'y
18/12/57

I have received the rules framed for the appeal to the S.C. from the decision of the Appl. Court in election cases, as I ~~find~~ doubted whether Section 55 would apply to such cases.

In view of Section 65(3) of ~~the~~ Read with Sec 28 of General Clauses Regulations

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

9

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

It is expedient to publish the draft as a Gazette & invite objections if any & then pass the Rules finally.

It may be argued on the strict interpretation of Sec 65-(3) that the draft need not be published to invite criticism.

But to be on the safer side & to avoid any complications as regards the illegality of the Rule, it is best to publish the draft Rules & after giving opportunity for objections being raised the Rules may be finally passed.

Submitted

8/7
15/7

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GENERAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT
2621
17 JUL 1926
LEGAL CELL GOVT. OF INDIA

568
15/7

I agree
16/7/26

16/7

22/7

Issued
No 524 dated
22/7/26

20

G.R.S. III—31

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rules for approval
Rules re (1) the election of the Chairman of a Panchayath, (2) the powers of Chairman and Secretary & (3) the conduct of meetings

LH Cee) may be approved
1st Mr.

20
22/7
23/7
28/7

Rules relating to Conservancy water supplies, Sanitation & building
Rules for approval. The Conservancy may be consulted before publication

LH Cee)
S. C. may perhaps be consulted
1st Mr.
Yes - for please request him to give his opinion in the matter.
Draw reco &c
bring up

1399/48

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on ~~ruled~~ form

Please bring it
4-8

I will take on Monday.

21

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Since the Secretary has left
back the file with his remarks.
The rules relating to
[illegible] diseases framed
under the P. H. Regn have not been incorporated
as was under the P. H. Regn
Since elaborate rules have been
framed under the epidemic diseases
Regn and hence the Secretary was
of opinion that the rules were
unnecessary as instructions to the
[illegible] staff have been framed for in the
Public Health manual.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

10 minutes

22

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Subject personally.

The member has passed
down the note sent by the
Sanitary Commr.

With regard to the rules
relating to Epidemic diseases
the Minister thinks the
opinion of the Sanitary Commr
in ~~Note~~ his U.O. note no
C. 28-6- dated 17-7-24
may be adopted.

J. M.
26/8

Notification issued.
No 1588/L.B 26-26-8
dated 28th Aug 1924.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

VO

G.R.S. III—31

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Replies from all the Depty
mgrs. and Suggestions from
two more staff gentlemen
have been received regarding
the Summary notes.

A tabular statement
showing the Suggestions
with notes against each
point is sent for approval
DS
21/10/12.

Sched for orders
DS
22/10

4358
21/10

18 Members)
P.H. Clay 6r
Schd 8th

B. M.S. has gone
back, M.S. dgs mg Sunset
S. Coms a tonic Diet & Kins
shd not be allowed Wee removed
Infected animals - will be dis-
ing Cas - & the file sent
to Headquarters
Lee
22/10

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

24

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

As directed I discussed the case fully to day with the Chief Vet he endorses the opinion already recorded by him on the ground that in case of arsenicals & risk of Anthrax especially the confirmation with remain on the skin even after death and is likely to expose human beings also.

Submit for orders.

4415/23/10

Asst Director) 24/10.

The Special Vet Asst engaged for the Vet Supt. to include definitely only those diseases, the skin of animals dead of which will come in fact under rules & issue rules

Lee
24/10/26.

24/10

Please minute to the Vet Assistant

26/10.

D. O. Simpson gone 26/10/26

26/10/26

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

25

G.R.S. III—3

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

---

c/o Supdt, Veterinary
Deptt, has submitted a list
of infectious diseases of
animals comm. to cattle
to man. He considers
that rule 13 as it is put is
is quite straight and needs
no modification on the
ground that in such cases
it is not solely the hide
infection that is to be taken
into consideration, as
by skinning an animal
the Sor- which the animal
is skinned gets
and will be a
infection to other animal.
Even these circumstances as
rule 13 is, if approved
be left unaltered

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

15361

2 1/2

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

4720/8/11

Two new rules prohibiting excavation of pits and picketing cattle are annexed after rule 1 as directed in the statement of opinions against 8/11.

D 8/11/21 (8 members) 8/11

Agd
Lee
9/11
9.11
9.11
Lee
10/4

L&S)

To L 3125 L B 21-26-88 dated the 13th November 19..

To The Commissioner, Supreme Court

Notifies the rules for the Regulation of Conservancy, Water Rights

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 26 of 1926.

Serial No.

Sanitation & Buildings etc of Village Panchayats under the new Regulations

Para
Subject previous
Mis may be received after consulting the Special Section
informally.
29/11 4/5 29/11.
B
4/12/26

Sl. No.	Rule No.	OPINION OR SUGGESTION.	SECRETARIAT NOTE.	MEMBER'S ORDERS
12		Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District. Necessary provision may kindly be made in the Rules for punishing the offenders for infringment of the rules now proposed to be issued. (Vide Secn. 63 (1) (d) of the Village Panchayet -- Regulation.	Offences under the rules punishable under Section 63 - have to be separately notified and the matter cannot be disposed of by framing another rule. A separate notification directing the offences under the rules punishable under Section 63 has been prepared and will be submitted shortly.	
13	7	The Inspector who is only one for a Taluk and who may or may not be appointed as per discussions so far -- held cannot inspect all sources of supply of drinking water in a Taluk once every quarterly. Monthly inspections by the Chairman may be prescribed and half-yearly inspections by either the Amildar or the Inspector prescribed.	Vide Sl.10. The rule has been suitably amended.	

11/10/24

20/10

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT .....

Diary No. of letter replied to 2524

Section San
File No.
Serial No. R

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 192 .

No. 14487

Date of issue 14/12/23 To

The Sanitary Comm

Signed by Secretary

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to return at an early date together with the draft rules, this office file relating to the revision of the rules under the Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation sent unofficially with No. 2058 of 23-11 dated the 4th October 1923

I have the honour,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
for Secretary to Government

WD 0632—GPB—1800—16-8-23

II. Panchayet Rules regarding conservancy etc

28

Sl. No.	Rule No.	OPINION OF SUGGESTION.	SECRETARIAT NOTE.	MEMBER'S ORDERS.
		Mr. M. Ramaswamy Sastry, Manchanahalli, Yedatore Taluk.		
1	3	Insert "where sweepers are available" at the end of rule 3.	The addition is not suitable as the responsibility to have the contents of privies removed at -- intervals of at least a month is laid on the owner or the ~~authority~~ occupier and not on sweepers employed by Panchayets.	
	4	After "~~no person shall ease himself~~" insert "where such easing is forbidden by the Village Panchayet".	The proposed addition is unsuitable. It is unnecessary for the Panchayet to specially forbid easing in streets and thoroughfares.	
3	5	After the ~~word~~ words "shall be removed to a safe and" substitute "~~R~~easonable" for "sufficient".	"Sufficient" is better than "reasonable"	
4	5	After the words "shall thereupon be burnt" insert "or buried at all times, - irrespective of time and season" or "~~omit~~ omit "at ploughing time".	The rule as it stands is all alright and needs no modification.	
	~~13~~	Mr. Gurkar Nanjappa, R.A. Member, Gundlupet.		
5	13	The rule may be amended so as to permit of the burial or burning of carcasses of -- animals after removing the skin which is -- valuable.	The addition that "the carcasses of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way" was made on the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner. - If the skin is allowed to be removed it is likely to facilitate the spread of infectious diseases. The proposed suggestion may not be accepted.	The Sanitary Comr may be consulted. The practice is now that the hides & the carcass are removed free of cost in consideration of taking the skin. Yes as per letter dt 22

Sl. No.	Rule No.	OPINION OR SUGGESTION.	SECRETARIAT NOTE.	MEMBER'S ORDERS.
		Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.		
6	4	The word "Nallas" may be added after the word "Streams".	May be added.	
7	15	Rule 15 may be modified as noted below:- "No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or any unwholesome articles of food, or drink, fruits or vegetables."	The proposal is to add "unwholesome articles of food or drink" and if this is done it is unnecessary to retain -- "fruits or vegetables." The addition may not be approved as it is not expedient to add to the list of prohibited articles. The rules was intended to prohibit sale of perishable articles after they become unfit for consumption. This cannot be attached to other articles of food.	
		Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.		
8		The existing Village Sanitation Rules also will continue to be in force in villages as hitherto, besides the draft rules now proposed.	The Village Sanitation Regulation will be repealed as soon as the V.P. Regulation comes into force in any area. Vide Secn. 2(1) of the Regulation. The rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation will not be in force.	
		Provision may also be made in the said rules prohibiting slaughter of cattle etc., in open places and near the sources of supply of drinking water in villages, as there -- appears to be no clear ruling on this point now.	Provision exists in Section 32 (3) to prohibit acts calculated to pollute the water of any tank, well stream or water course set apart for drinking or cattle purposes. As regards prohibition of slaughter of cattle etc. in open places, the prohibition will work as a hardship. If the slaughter is made very frequently and for the purpose of carrying on a trade or business, action -- may be taken under Section 30 of the V.P. Regulation to notify the trade or business as an offensive trade or business and licenses may be prescribed. Under the District Boards' Regulation also licenses may be required for keeping up slaughter houses. If action is not taken under the V.P. Regn.	

Sl. No.	Rule No.	OPINION OR SUGGESTION.	SECRETARIAT NOTE.	MEMBER'S ORDERS.

30

Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

10 7 Inspection of water sources should be carried out by the Panchayet itself. It is unnecessary to insist on inspection by the Inspector of Panchayets. In any case, inspection by him once a quarter is impracticable. Once a year should be - sufficient.

The Chairman of the Panchayet may inspect at least once a ~~x~~ quarter and the Inspector may inspect atleast once a year. The rule is suitably amended.

Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

States that the rules seem to be alright.

Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga Distridt.

States that the rules appear to be quite suitable so ~~fxxa~~ far as they go and that necessary additions and alterations may be made ~~xfxthxy~~ whenever necessary found in the light of experience gained.

11 Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, District.

4 Provision may be made for prohibiting the following acts:-
(1) excavating or sinking (insanitary) pits on public streets or places in the village.
(2) using the public streets of the - village for picketting cattle.

If the second suggestion is considered to be impracticable at present, it may at least be made incumbent on the individuals concerned to keep the thoroughfares of the village where cattle are usually picketted clean and free from filth.

The two points referred to by the Deputy Commissioner relate to the invasion of the civil rights of Panchayets, and it is doubtful whether any rules are really called for at present, unless it is intended to make ~~such~~ an excavation and picketting of cattle ~~in~~ streets penal, it does not appear to be necessary to frame any rules. In Section III of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation, the following rule exists:-

"7. (a). No person shall make excavation within the boundary of a village unless required for the construction of wells or ground pits or for the purpose either --

Better make provision re (1) & re (2). make it clear after notice be

generally or in that particular instance approved by the Municipal or District Boards.. See section 34 proviso The matter may be left to the Panchayat Please see section 28 of the Regn.

(b) All existing excavations ~~in~~ not being such as are permitted under clause (a) shall be either filled in or ~~drawn~~ drained by the person who caused them ~~from~~ or by the owner of the ground.

The insertion of ~~this~~ rule this rule was ~~was~~ considered unnecessary on account its ~~and~~ indefiniteness ~~and was not proposed for adoption in the draft rules~~. The Deputy Commissioner's suggestion in regard to the second point is not practicable. Portions of public streets are used for picketting cattle by sufferance and may be stopped by the Panchayets if the owner of the cattle does not keep the portion of the street clean. The alternative suggested by the Deputy Commissioner is not also expedient to adapt, as it will prevent the discretion of a Panchayet to prohibit picketting of cattle in public streets if it so desires.

Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

States that the rules are alright and that he has no remarks to offer.

28/2/24

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

324

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 2516

Section Sani

File No.

Serial No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *192*

No. L 7256

Date of issue 12/3/24

To The Sanitary Comr
(by name)

Signed by Yours Sd

In inviting refr to
~~this~~ office letter no L 446 dtd
the 1923 re the revision
of the rules under the Mysore
Village Sanitation Regulation,
I am ~~directed~~ desired to request
you to do good enough to state
when the file may be expected
to be returned to this office
with the draft rules.

In favour of ~~over~~ a very
early reply is requested / Yours faithfully

Sd/-

Lt Col & Secy to Govt

Send to you unofficially
with no 50 of 23-rd
4.10.1923

WD 0632 - GPB—1800—16-8 23

Lt Col
7/3

Sd/-
27/2/24

D.O. No. C. 2257

OFFICE OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore 2nd April 1924

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
5637
2.
13-4-24.
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

Dear Sir,

In reply to your D.O. letter No. L.7256/ Sany. dated the12th March 1924, I write to state that the un-official note No. 50 of 23-34 dated the 4th October 1923 re: the revision of the rules under the Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation is receiving attention. The file will be returned with the Sanitary Commissioner's notes thereon on or before the 15th Instant.

Yours sincerely,

S. Srinivasa Rao

To

T. K. Someswara Iyer, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Bangalore, Dated, 5/8/26.

D. O. No. L 928 cul'

Dear Sir,

I am desired to forward herewith a copy of the rules relating to sanitation, conservancy etc proposed to be issued under the Village Panchayet Regulation and to request you to kindly give your opinion thereon.

As it is proposed to publish the rules shortly I am to request you to send your opinion in 2 days.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. B. Mohamed Usmon, L.M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore,
Bangalore.

37

Notification.

No.L.

Dated, Bangalore,

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government by the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, it is proposed to issue the following rules.

Notice is hereby given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 17th September 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will be taken into consideration:-

Under Section 65 (2) (v)

Conservancy.

1. No owner or occupant of a house, building or land shall permit the same to be in a filthy or insanitary state or overgrown with weeds or noxious vegetation.

2. No Cess-pit or privy-pit shall exceed four feet in depth.

3. Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. No privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a day unless fresh dry earth or ashes is spread over the entire contents and no privy or cess pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month.

4. No person shall ease himself in or about street, thoroughfare, or at any place where s easing act is specially forbidden, or on the banks the beds of any springs, streams, or tanks

38

5. No filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be deposited except in places set apart for the purpose. All filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed daily or at such other intervals as may be ~~prescribed~~ fixed by the Panchayet. In cases where no places are so set apart, all filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance from the village site on the side away from the prevailing winds.

Under Section 65 (2) (r)

Protection of Water Supply.

6. The ground within ten yards of every drinking water well and of the bank of every tank supplying drinking water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, etc., from being washed into the well or tank.

7. Every well or other source of water used for drinking purposes by the villagers or their cattle shall be inspected by the Inspector of Panchayets at least once a quarter. A report regarding the condition of water of each source of water supply shall be sent to the Chairman of the Panchayet who will take the necessary action for rectifying the defects, if any.

~~Under Section 65 (2) (t)~~ Supervision of Sanitation

8. Burial and burning grounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages outside the village site or sites at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such ground shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, or in the bed, or on the bund, of a tank or in the bed or the bank of a river or in a nalla which forms a water-course after rain.

39

9. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ~~ground~~ ground set apart under the last preceding rule, or, if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that Rule; nor shall any dead bodies be thrown into a -- river.

10. When a dead body is buried, the ~~ground~~ grave shall be of sufficient depth to allow a free space of five feet between the body and the level of the ground, and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

11. When a corpse is disposed of by burning, it shall be burnt completely.

12. When an infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick catt segregated.

13. The carcasses of animals that have died of ~~an~~ infectious diseases should ~~xxxxx~~ be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground, away from wells and water courses.

14. No person shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter or permit them to be fed on stable, litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

15. No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or unwholesome fruits or -- vegetables.

16. No person afflicted with a loathsome, -- infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any ~~xxxxxxxx~~ articles of food or drink.

Under Sections 29 and 65 (2) ~~(x)~~ (a)

~~xx~~ Building Regulations.

The floors of all dwelling houses to be newly built or rebuilt shall be at least one foot higher

40

than the ground level and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

18. The Panchayet may also ~~prescribe~~ impose conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy -- arrangements subject to which a building shall be constructed.

19. Houses shall not be built or rebuilt -- within 5 feet of the street and all houses shall also have as far as possible direct access to a conservancy lane.

By Order,

3/8

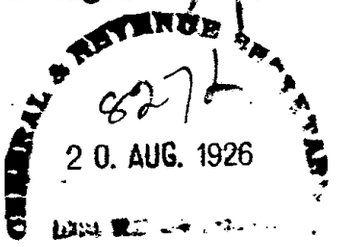
Secretary to Government,
Local & Legislative Departments.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

Ms 26-26-2

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner
withe Govt. of Mysore.
Dated Camp Sira 19th August 1926.



D. O. No. C. 8
Ex 7

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D. O. letter NO.928 dated 5-8-26, I enclose herein a copy of the rules relating to Sanitation, conservancy &c., proposed to be issued under the village Panchayet Regulation, with my remarks thereon noted on the margin.

Yours Sincerely
J Wilmot
Sanitary Commissioner.

To

T. Singaravelu Moodaliar Esqr.,B.A.,B.L.,
Assistant Secretary to Govt of Mysore.
Bangalore.

Camp.
Sira
Tumkur Dist.

Notification

No. L. 18 1588/LB 26-27/8

Dated Bangalore 28/8/26.

Inexercise of the power conferred on Government by the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, it is proposed to issue of the following rules:-

Notice is hereby given that the draf rules will be taken into consideration on or ~~before~~ after the 17th September 1926. Any Objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will be taken into consideration.

~~Under Section 65 (2) (g)~~

Conservancy.

1. No owner or occupant of a house building or land shall permit the same to be in a filthy or insanitary state or overgrown with weeds or noxious vegetation.

2. No Cess-pit or privy-pit shall exceed four feet in depth.

3. Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. No privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a day unless fresh dry earth and ashes are spread over the entire contents and no privy or cess pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month.

4. No person shall ease himself in or about a street. thoroughfare or at any place where such

Sligth modification may be made as follows:-

1. No owner or occupant of a house, building or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or insanitary or unwhole-some state or to be a nuisance to persons residing in neighbourhood or overgrown with prickly pear or rank and ~~noisome~~ noxious vegetation.

1918

"Ashes" is certainly a deodorant but it does not bring about oxidation of the manure. Instead of " or ashes" we might put in " and ashes". It is also a point for consideration whether the other essential conditions viz., protection against the sun and rain should not be prescribed (. please vide copy of my leaflet enclosed)

where such easing is specially forbidden or on the banks or in the beds of any springs, streams, or tanks.

I would suggest a few alterations so that the rule will stand as follows:-
No filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be deposited within the boundary of a village. Where separate places are set apart for its reception the filth, rubbish or other impure matter collected within the village boundary shall be removed daily thereto or at such other intervals as may be prescribed by the Panchayets. In case where no place is assigned such filth rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance outside the village boundary on the side away from the prevailing winds, and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time.
(N.B. It is a point for consideration whether the vilagers may not be required under these rules to provide built and covered pits for stocking manure. The Board of Agruculture are arranging to issue a leaflet drawn up by me on the subject, copy of which is enclosed.)

5. No filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be deposited except in places set apart for the purpose. All filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed daily or at such other intervals as may be fixed by the Panchayet. In cases where no places are set apart, all filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance from the village site on the side away from the prevailing winds.

~~Under Section 65 (2) (r)~~

Protection of Water-Supply.

6. The ground within two yards of every drinking water well and of the bank of every tank supplying driking water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish, or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, &c., from being washed into the well or tank.

If possible, the periodical examination at the Public Health Institution of samples of drinking water may also be prescribed.

7. Every well or other source of water used for drinking purposes by the villagers or their cattle shall be inspected by the Inspector of Panchayets at least once a quarter. A report regarding the condition of water of each source of water supply shall be sent to the Chairman of the Panchayet who will take the necessary action for rectifying the defects, if any.

~~Under Section 65 (2) (t)~~ Improvement of Sanitation

8. Burial and burning grounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages outside the village site or site at

at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such grounds shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, or in the bed or on the bund, of a tank or inthe tank of a river or in a nalla which forms a water-course after rain.

9. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ground set apart under the last preceding rule, or if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that rule; nor shall any dead bodies be thrown into a river.

10. When a dead body is buried, the ground shall be of sufficient depth to allow a free space of five feet between the body and the level of the ground, and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

11. When a corpse is disposed of by burning, it shall be burnt completely.

12. When an infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick cattle segregated.

13. The carcases of animals that have died of an infectious disease should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground, away from wells and water courses.

13- May be slightly revised as follows:-
"The carcases of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. They should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground away from wells and water courses. If possible the carcass should be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime.
No carcass of any animal once buried shall be exhumed for any purpose whatsoever.
Suitable under Rules 9 & 13 a may be

14. No persons shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter or permit them to be fed on stable, litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

15. No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or un-wholesome fruits or vegetables.

16. No person afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food or drink.

Under

~~Under Section 29 and 65 (2) (u)~~

Building Regulations.

17. The floors of all dwelling houses to be newly built or rebuilt shall be at least one foot higher than the ground level and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

Cattle sheds or other arrangements for tethering cattle may also be included among the items in respect of which a Panchayet is empowered to impose conditions under this rule.

Sanitary Commissioner.

18. Panchayet may ~~also~~ impose conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy arrangements subject to which a building shall be constructed. ~~19.~~ 20. Houses shall not be built or rebuilt within 5 feet of the street and all houses shall also have as far as possible direct access to a conservancy lane.

~~arrangements for tethering Cattle and~~ for cleansing ~~them~~ of cattle sheds or other arrangements for tethering Cattle

By order

Secy/KTK

Disposal of Refuse and Village Sanitation.

The Problem.

The main aim of village sanitation should be to cleanse the dwellings day by day, without allowing valuable manure to go to waste.

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN VILLAGES

The pits provided for night soil are often-times very deep and are cleared but once a year in the agricultural season. Deep pits are dangerous as putrefaction occurs and the putrescecent matter soaks down into adjacent wells polluting the water supply. Not less dangerous are manure heaps. The manure exposed to the sun gradually loses all its most valuable manurial properties It also turns out the most fruitful medium for the propagation of flies a great enemy of man-kind. In removing the manure during the cultivating season, the owner naturally scrapes off a portion of the soil into which, so to say the manure has got soaked, and thus forms a pit, which at the very first shower, becomes a stagnant pool of water for the breeding of the mosquitoes, another great enemy of man. Thus while in summer there is the scourge of flies, and the risk of typhoid and Cholera, in winter there is a crop of malarial cases, and the people either die or become invalids and unfit for work.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE HOUSE-FLY.

It may now be useful to note some facts concerning the fly and its relation to disease. All flies breed in organic filth. They are extremely prolific. The eggs deposited by a single female fly at one time usually number a hundred or more. About four thousand flies were reared from one-sixth of a cubic feet of ground from a latrine and as many as five hndred from a single dropping of human excreta. Flies usually remain within 200 or 300 yards of their point of origin. Therefore if flies are found in a particular neighbourhood, it is fair proof that they develop in the immediate vicinity Of the diseases which may be transmitted by flies the following may be mentioned typhoid fever para-typhoid fever, diarrhoa dysentery, enter entritis, cholera, intestinal parasitic infections, tuberculosis, opthalmia and diphtheria.

Flies can carry the poisons of these disease on the exterior of their feet or bodies for a period of six hours and so

transmit

transmit infection. Another manner in which flies disseminate infection is through the regurgitation or vomitting of food. Food is frequently regurgitated by flies, appearing at the mouth parts in the form of small globules, to be again sucked in at the insect's leisure It is this habit which renders flies extremely objectionable particularly as the stomach contents are obtained in most instances from filth and garbage.

PRACTICAL MEASURES

Preventing organic refuse from wasting stinking or becoming a breeding ground for flies is an easy matter. We have only to know that humus or surface earth has the remarkable property of oxidising all organic matter including human or cattle excrement and we should carry this knowledge into practice.

In regard to human excrement , the pit system of latrine should be given up, Instead shallow treches 2' deep- should be cut and screened off from view by means of movable thatty screens. The excavated earth should be left heaped up on either side to be shoved back into the trech after each act of defecation. Every user of the trenchshould immediately after using it, throw in sufficient earth to cover up the excrement. Otherwise the trech becomes a nuisance When the entire length of the trench is used up in this manner a fresh trench may be cut closeby. ~~The contents of the trenches may be cut close by~~. The contents of the trenches may be dug up some months later and will be found to be excellent manure although quite inoffensive to smell. Trenches may be provided in every dwelling if the backyard is extensive enough or they may be dug in the fields

Next as to cattle manure and general household refuse, pits should be provided in the same way as trenches for human excrement. The following points should be carefully observed in the construction of pits.

(1) They should be shallow. The depth should not ordinarily exceed four feet. The width and the length of each pit will depend upon the quantity of manure to be stored. The average amount of dung voided by cattle may be put down at about 40 to 50 maunds per annum. It is needless to lay down hard and fast rules regarding dimensions. Practical in dividual experience will be the best guide.

(11) The sides and the bottom of the pit should be revertted with stone.

(111) The

(III)

The pit should be have a roof to keep out the run [illegible] the rain as these prevent or retard oxidation. Thatched roof supported on rough wooden pillars will answer very well. A drain should be cut all round to lead off the rain water

(IV)

Every fresh accession of manure into the pit should as far as possible be covered by a layer of fresh surface earth.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Ls 26-26-15 [illegible]

200 a/1835-42

d— 8/9/26.

To

The Deputy Commrs. of Districts.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Notification No.L.1588/L.B.26-26-8, dated 28th August 1926, publishing the draft rules for regulating conservancy, ~~and~~ sanitation etc by Village Panchayets and to request you to be so good as to favour Govt. with your remarks or suggestions on the draft rules on or before the 17th September 1926.

I have etc.,

DS 8/9/26

For Secy. to Govt.L & L Departments.

Draft calling for opinion of Dy comrs on rules for regulating conservancy etc is submd for approval

DS 8/9/26

Rejs 8/9

Replies from the Dy comrs of [illegible] have not yet been received.

Draft D.O. submd.

DS 22/9/26

22/9

A 2nd reminder with fair copy is submd for approval and signature

DS 30/9/26

30/9

...60

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

No. A-7-1906-26.

Dated Chikmagalur, 16th September 1926.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
12831
17 SEP
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

From

D.Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
BR. To.
17. SEP. 1926
G. D. SECTION.

B.Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Remarks or suggestions on the draft rules for regulating Conservancy, Sanitation etc., by Village Panchayets.

With reference to your letter No.L.1835-42/L.B.26-26-15 -- dated 8th September 1926, calling for my remarks or suggestions on the draft rules for regulating Conservancy, Sanitation etc., by -- Village Panchayets, I have the honor to state that the rules seem to be generally ~~xxxxxxxx~~ suitable and that I have no important -- suggestions to make beyond the following:-

Rule 4:- The word "Nallas" may be added after the word -- "Streams".

Rule 15 :- This may be modified as noted below:-

No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted -- meat or fish or any unwholesome articles of food, or drink, fruits or vegetables.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. Srinivasa Iyengar

Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

Dis.No. C437-26

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District,
Dated Hassan, the 16th September 26.

From

R. Nanasamy Rao, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To
B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law.,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments,
B A N G A L O R E.

L326-26-19

S i r,

With reference to your letter No.L.1835-42/L.B.26-26-15 dated the 8th September 1926 forwarding for my suggestions if any, a copy of the draft rules for regulating conservancy sanitation etc., by village panchayets under the new village panchayet Regulation, I have the honour to state that I believe that the existing village sanitation rules also will continue to be in force in villages as hitherto, besides the draft rules now proposed. The draft rules under contemplation are generally suitable and may be issued. I think that a provision may also be made in the said rules prohibiting slaughter of cattle etc., in open places and near the sources of supply of drinking water in villages, as there appears to be no clear ruling on this point now.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

R Nanasamy R

Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

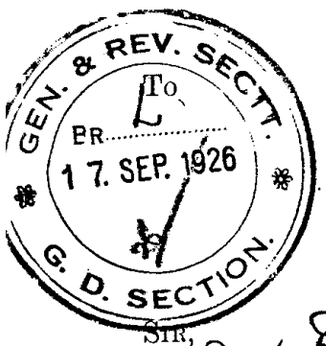
In all future correspondence please quote this number.
A-5-C.1383/26-27.
Encs.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
KOLAR DISTRICT,

Dated Kolar, the 16th September *192* 6.

FROM

S. HIRIANNAIYA, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.



To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-At-Law.,
Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Local & Legislative *Department, Bangalore.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. L. 1855-42/L.B. 26-26-15 dated 8th instant forwarding a copy of Notification No. L. 1588/L.B. 26-26-8 dated 28th August 1926 publishing the draft rules for - - regulating conservancy, sanitation etc., by Village panchayets and calling for my remarks or suggestions on the draft rules, I have the honour to state that I am not in favour of Rule 7. This important duty, viz., inspection of water sources should be carried out by the Panchayet itself. It is unnecessary to insist on inspection by the Inspector of Panchayets. In any case inspection by him once a - - quarter is impracticable. Once a year should be sufficient. In all other respects the rules seem quite all right.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Treasury Assistant Commissioner,
For Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

A.R.
16/9.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Bangalore District,

No.J-2-549/26-27

Dated Bangalore, 15th September 1926.

A3924

From

T. Govinda Rao, Esq.,

Offg:Deputy Commissioner,

Bangalore District.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. PR. L To 17. SEP. 1926 G. D. SECTION.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECTT. 1207 L 17. SEP. 1926 LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law.,

Secretary to the Government of ~~His Highness~~

the Maharaja of Mysore, Local and Legislative Depts

Bangalore.

B 26-26-21

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.L.1835-42/L.B.26-26-15 dated the 8th September 1926 re the draft rules for regulating conservancy sanitation etc, by Village Panchayats, I have the honor to state that the rules seem to be generally all right and may be approved.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.
(absent from station).

13941

No. M.3-C.484/26-27

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Shimoga, Dated the 16th September 192 6.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
13131
18. SEP
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
DR. L
18. SEP. 1926
G.D. SECTION.

From

A. K. Syed Tajpeeran Esqr. B. A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

26-26-22

To

B.Nagappa, Esquire, Bar-at-law,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Department,
Bangalore.

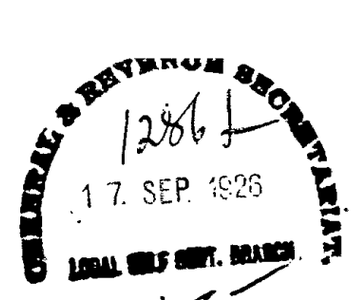
Sir,

With reference to yourletter No. L. 1835-42 dated the 8th instant calling for my ~~reports~~ remarks or suggestions on the draft rules for regulating Conservancy, Sanitation etc., by village Panchayats, I have the honour to state that the draft rules ~~are~~ are a reproduction of the Rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation with a few ommissions and additions here and there. They appear to be quite suitable ~~so far~~ as they go. In the light of experience to be gained, necessary additions and alterations might be made whenever found necessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Shimoga District.

15.48



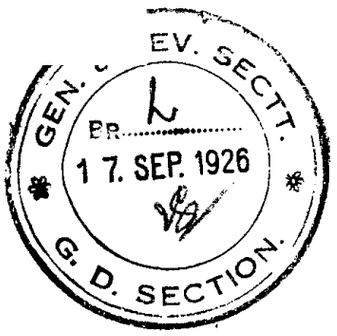
To,

The secretary to Government,

Local and Legislative Department

Bangalore.

55



LB 26-26-23

Notification No. L. 1588-L.B.26-26-8,

dated 28th August-1926.

I beg to suggest the following amendments to the draft-rules to be considered.

Rule 3 Conservancy.

(1) I would suggest to add that "where sweepers are available" at the end of Rule 3 Then the rule would be "where daily removal and no privy bail or cess pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month" where sweepers are available.

Rule 4 (2) I would also suggest that in rule 4) after "No person shall ease himself" (b) insert (the clause) that "Where such easing is forbidden by the Village panchayat"

Rule 5- (3) In rule 5 I beg to suggest that after the words "shall be removed to a safe and" the word "Reasonable" instead of the word "Sufficient"

Substitute for

Rule 5 (4) After the words "Shall there upon be burnt" (b) insert "or buried" at all times, immaterial of time and season or (b) omit "at Mourning time"

The reasons for the above suggestions are obvious so I need not dwell upon them in detail, I believe I beg to be excused for the trouble

I beg to remain,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
M. Ramaswamy Sastry.

Manchanahalli
Medatone Salem.
16th Sept 1926

JUDL. & REV. SECTT. BR. 15. SEP. 1926 G. D. SECTION.

SEP. 1926 GOVT. SECRETARIAT

M.33

This does not relate to the Abkari Dept Board

-26-30

case book

Pgr 18/9/26

Dy Legs

This does not belong to the Prohibition Branch.

Melaup letter dtd 23/9/26 asks relaxation of rule proposed to be issued under the V.P. Regn vide Govt Gazette dt 9/9/26

Received from L.S.G. Br on 23/9/26

Mr. Yorke on Municipal Regulations
R. A. Memo - Suggestion

Rule 13

The rule may be amended so as to permit of the burial or burning of carcasses of animals after removing the skin which is valuable.

Tel: Address:—Depcom,
CHITALDRUG.

13952

In reply, please refer to
No. Cus 143/26-27
Enclosures.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Dated Chitaldrug, 18th Sept. 1926.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
13152
18 SEP. 1926
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

FROM

S. VENKATRANGAM, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

GEN. & REV. SECTT.
BR. L To
18. SEP. 1926
G. D. SECTION.

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir, Mr DS 6/8/9

26-26-24

With reference to your letter No. 1925-19 L.S. 31-8-26 dated 8th September 1926 calling for any remarks or suggestions in regard to the draft rules for regulating conservancy, sanitation etc by Village Panchayats, I have the honour to state that they may with advantage be adopted but provision may be made in the said rules for prohibiting the following acts:--

(1) excavating or digging in or within 10 yards of public streets, or places in the village;

(2) using the public streets of the village for picketting cattle.

In the second suggestion is considered to be irreconcilable at present, it may at least be made incumbent on the individuals owning the thoroughfares of the village where cattle are kept to get the same cleaned at their own private cost.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S Venkatrangam.

Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

rc/ jpc

P. C. 4]

No. L Dis 51-422-26

Enc.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Dated Tumkur, 18th September 1926.

From

K. V. Anantaraman, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT 13292 22 SEP 26 LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

GEN. & REV. SECTT. To 19. SEP. 1926 G. D. SECTION.

To

R. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Local & Legislative *Department,*
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. ~~L.1855-42~~ LB 26-26-15 dated 8th instant calling for remarks on the draft rules for regulating conservancy, sanitation etc., by Village Panchayets, I have the honour to state that the rules are alright and I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

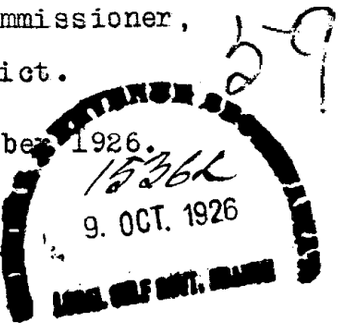
Your most obedient servant,

For Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District,
(Absent from station)

No D 2 - 956 - 26

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

Dated Mysore 5th October 1926.



From

A. V. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

OPINION - VILLAGE PANCHAYET RULES - CONSERVANCY, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L. 1835-42/L.B. 26-26-15 dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to suggest that necessary provision may kindly be made in the Rules for punishing the offenders for infringment of the rules now proposed to be issued. (vide section 63 (i) (d) of the Village Panchayet Regulation Re Rule (7). The Inspector who is only one for a Taluk and who may or may not be appointed as per discussions so far held cannot inspect all sources of supply of drinking water in a Taluk once every quarterly. Monthly inspections by the Chairman may be prescribed and half yearly inspections by either the Amildar or the Inspector prescribed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

S.G.

No. L. 2679 (Encl one copy of letter)

Dated 26.10.26

Dear Sir,

In connection with the issue of rules under the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation it was proposed to prescribe under rule 13 that the carcasses of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. A suggestion has been received that the carcasses may be allowed to be disposed after removing the skin. I am to request you to kindly call over at the Secretariat ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to-morrow any time between 12 noon and 4 p.m. and let me know definitely the names of diseases, ~~the skin of animals dying~~ of which will infect men also.

+ Copy enclosed

if an animal dies, the skin removed from the dead body will not infect other animals or men.

Yours sincerely,

26/10

26/10/26

K.Krishnaiengar, Esq., G.B.V.C.,
Offg. Supdt. Civil Vety. Dept.
Bangalore.

The offg Supdt called over at the office on the 27th ultimo and said that the rule may remain unaltered and that he would send us a reply to that effect. No reply has as yet been received. Draft Reminder sent

A letter has just been received to hand

3/11/26

S/4

D.O.No. 10266 S/5. 11.25
Ex. 2

Office of the Superintendent,
Mysore Civil Veterinary Department,
Bangalore City, Dated 5th Nov. 1926.

Dear Mr. Singaravelu,

I am in receipt of your D.O.No.L.2679/L. B. 26-28 dated 26-10-1926. I have read the rules under the Mysore village Panchayat Regulation, a copy of which was sent by you. If it is purely infection caused by skin alone it is anthrax that is most dangerous in conveying infection in this manner. But it is not possible for laymen to differentiate between several diseases which show practically the same symptoms externally. Even professional men will have to take recourse to microscopic examination before some ailments could be definitely diagnosed. It cannot also be believed that animals will be so very carefully skinned as not to allow any blood or other infective material sticking to the hide to become a source of danger at a later date.

It is not purely the hide infection that is to be taken into consideration as by skinning an animal the soil where the animal is skinned gets infected and will be a source of infection to other animals. I am enclosing herewith an extract from an article from the Veterinary Journal for October 1926 where it is seen that even after having taken all possible precautions, infection of anthrax prevailed virulent in a farm after 24 years.

Under these circumstances I consider that rule 13 as is printed is quite all right and needs no modification.

However I have enclosed a list of infective diseases of animals some of which are communicable to man, as desired by you.

Yours Sincerely,

V. Krishnaiengar

To

T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Assistant Secretary, General & Revenue Secretariat,
Bangalore.

Extract from the Veterinary Journal for October 1926.

62

****

Anthrax spores cause infection from a grave after twenty-four yea

X X X X X X X X X X X X

In 1901 four or five cattle grazing on permanent pasture died of anthrax. All were buried in quicklime, the field was treated with four tons of shell lime per acre, and no cattle were grazed there for the next eight years, after which grazing of the field was re-commenced No deaths occurred from anthrax till the autumn of 1925, when one bullock died of the disease. A few days previously one of the 1901 graves fell in sufficiently to expose the old lime, and it seems reasonable to infer that this grave was the source of infection in the 1925 case. No artificial foods or manures had been used.

A. Mitchinson

Offg. Superintendent. C.V.

List of Infectious Cattle Diseases.

63

1. Rinderpest.
2. Foot and Mouth. *
3. Black-quarter
4. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.
5. Anthrax. *
6. Rabies. *
7. Tuberculosis. *
8. Tetanus. *
9. Glanders and Farcy. *
10. Surra. *
11. Epizootic Lymphangitis.
12. Cow Pox. *
13. Sheep Pox.
14. Actinomycosis. *
15. Parasitic Skin Diseases. * E. G. Ring-worm.

These are communicable to man directly or indirectly.

A. Leishman

Offg. Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by and under the provisions of Section 65 (2) (q), (r), (t) and (u) of the Mysore - Village Panchayet Regulation and all other powers in this behalf, the following rules are made by the Government:-

Regulation of *Conservancy.*

1. No owner or occupant of a house, building or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or insanitary or unwhole some state or to be a nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood or to be overgrown with prickly pear or rank and noxious vegetation.

2. No person shall without the previous approval of - the Panchayet, make any excavation or sink a pit on a -- road or other property under the control of the Panchayet.

4. No cess-pit or privy-pit shall exceed four feet in depth.

5. Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. No privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a day unless fresh dry earth and ashes are spread over the entire contents and no privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month.

6. No person shall ease himself in or about a street, thoroughfare, or at any place where such easing is specially forbidden, ~~or on the banks or in the beds of any springs, streams, or tanks.~~

6. No person shall picket cattle in any road under the control of the Panchayet after receipt of a notice from -- the Chairman to discontinue such --- picketting.

~~nallas~~

7. Where separate places are set apart for its reception, the filth, rubbish or other impure matter collected within the village shall be removed daily thereto or at such other intervals as may be prescribed by the Panchayet. Where no place is assigned, such filth or rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance outside the village site away from the prevailing winds, and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time.

and periodical examination of wells and *Protection of Water Supply.*

8. The ground within ten yards of every 'drinking-water well and of the bank of every tank supplying drinking water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, etc., from being washed into the well or tank.

9. Every well or other source of water used for drinking purposes by the villagers or their cattle shall be inspected by the ~~Inspector of Panchayets at least once a quarter and report re-~~ garding the condition of water of each source of water supply shall be sent to the Chairman of the Panchayet who will take the necessary action for rectifying the defects, if any.

Chairman of the Panchayet at least once a quarter and by the Inspector of Panchayets at least once a year. The report of the Inspector of Panchayets regarding

Improvement of Sanitation.

10. Burial and burning grounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages outside the village site or sites at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such ground shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, or in the bed or on the bund of a tank or in the bed or tank of a river or in a *nalla* which forms a water-course after rain.

11 8. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ground set apart under the last preceding rule, or, if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that rule; nor shall any dead bodies be thrown into a river.

12 10. When a dead body is buried, the ~~ground~~ grave shall be of sufficient depth to allow a free space of five feet between the body and the level of the ground, and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

13 11. When a corpse is disposed of by burning, it shall be burnt completely.

14 12. When an infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick cattle segregated.

15 13. The carcasses of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. They should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground away from wells and water courses. If possible, the carcass should be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime. No carcass of any animal once buried shall be exhumed except under the orders of a Magistrate.

16 14. No person shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter or permit them to be fed on stable, litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

17 15. No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or unwholesome fruits or vegetables.

18 16. No person afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food or drink.

Regulation ~~Building Regulations~~ of buildings

19 17. The floors of all dwelling houses to be newly built or rebuilt shall be at least one foot higher than the ground level and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

20 18. The Panchayet may impose conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy arrangements subject to which a building shall be constructed.

21 19. The Panchayet may also impose conditions for construction of cattle sheds or for making other arrangements for tethering cattle.

22 20. Houses shall not be built or rebuilt within five feet of the street and all houses shall also have, as far as possible, direct access to a conservancy lane.

By order,
R. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

By order

8/11

Secy to Govt, L & L Depts

8/11/24

Printing, Mysore Gazette for publication and supply of 100 copies in English and 200 copies in Kannada to the Secretariat and to rest of the Govts

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, the 13th November 1926.

No. L. 3125/S&B 26-26-8

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by and under the provisions of Section 65 (2) (q) (r) (t) and (p) of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation and all other powers in this behalf, the following rules are made by the Government :-

Conservancy.

Regulation of

1. No owner or occupant of a house, building or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or insanitary or unwhole some state or to be a nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood or to be overgrown with prickly pear or rank and noxious vegetation.

2. No person shall, without the previous approval of the Panchayet, make any excavation or sink a pit on a road or other property under the control of the Panchayet.

4. No cess-pit or privy-pit shall exceed four feet in depth.

5. Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. No privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a day unless fresh dry earth and ashes are spread over the entire contents and no privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month.

3. No person shall picket cattle in any road under the control of the Panchayet after receipt of a notice from the Chairman to discontinue such picketting.

6. No person shall ease himself in or about a street, thoroughfare, or at any place where such easing is specially forbidden, ~~or on the banks or in the beds of any springs, streams, or tanks~~.

7. Where separate places are set apart for its reception, the filth, rubbish or other impure matter collected within the village shall be removed daily thereto or at such other intervals as may be prescribed by the Panchayet. Where no place is assigned, such filth or rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance outside the village site away from the prevailing winds, and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time.

Protection of Water Supply.

8. The ground within ten yards of every drinking-water well and of the bank of every tank supplying drinking water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, etc., from being washed into the well or tank.

9. Every well or other source of water used for drinking purposes by the villagers or their cattle shall be inspected by the ~~Inspector of Panchayets at least once a quarter~~. ~~A report regarding~~ the condition of water of each source of water supply shall be sent to the Chairman of the Panchayet who will take the necessary action for rectifying the defects, if any.

periodical examination of wells and

Chairman of the Panchayet at least once a quarter and by the Inspector of Panchayets at least once a year. The report of the Inspector of Panchayets regarding

Improvement of Sanitation.

10. Burial and burning grounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages outside the village site or sites at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such ground shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, or in the bed or on the bund of a tank or in the bed or tank of a river or in a *nalla* which forms a water-course after rain.

11 ~~9~~. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ground set apart under the last preceding rule, or, if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that rule; nor shall any dead bodies be thrown into a river.

12 ~~10~~. When a dead body is buried, the ~~ground~~ grave shall be of sufficient depth to allow a free space of five feet between the body and the level of the ground, and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

13 ~~11~~. When a corpse is disposed of by burning, it shall be burnt completely.

14 ~~12~~. When an infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick cattle segregated.

15 ~~13~~. The carcasses of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. They should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground away from wells and water courses. If possible, the carcass should be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime. No carcass of any animal once buried shall be exhumed except under the orders of a Magistrate.

16 ~~14~~. No person shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter or permit them to be fed on stable, litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

17 ~~15~~. No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or unwholesome fruits or vegetables.

18 ~~16~~. No person afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food or drink.

Regulation ~~Building Regulations~~ of buildings.

19 ~~17~~. The floors of all dwelling houses t be newly built or rebuilt shall be at least one foot higher than the ground level and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

20 ~~18~~. The Panchayet may impose conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy arrangements subject to which a building shall be constructed.

21 ~~19~~. The Panchayet may also impose conditions for construction of cattle sheds or for making other arrangements for tethering cattle.

22 ~~20~~. Houses shall not be built or rebuilt within five feet of the street and all houses shall also have, as far as possible, direct access to a conservancy lane.

By order,"

for Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication and supply of 100 copies in English and 200 copies in Kannada to the Secretariat and to each of the Deputy Commissioners.

NOTIFICATION.

No. L. 3125—*L. B.* 26-26-88, *dated 12th November* 1926.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by and under the provisions of Section 65 (2) (*q*), (*r*), (*t*) and (*p*) of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation and all other powers in this behalf, the following rules are made by the Government:—

Regulation of Conservancy.

1. No owner or occupant of a house, building or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or insanitary or unwholesome state or to be a nuisance to persons residing in the neighbourhood or to be overgrown with prickly-pear or rank and noxious vegetation.

2. No person shall, without the previous approval of the Panchayet, make any excavation or sink a pit on a road or other property under the control of the Panchayet.

3 No person shall picket cattle in any road under the control of the Panchayet after receipt of a notice from the Chairman to discontinue such picketting.

4. No cess-pit or privy-pit shall exceed four feet in depth.

5. Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. No privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a day unless fresh dry earth and ashes are spread over the entire contents and no privy or cess-pit shall remain uncleaned for over a month.

6. No person shall ease himself in or about a street, thoroughfare, or at any place where such easing is specially forbidden.

7. Where separate places are set apart for its reception, the filth, rubbish or other impure matter collected within the village shall be removed daily thereto or at such other intervals as may be prescribed by the Panchayet. Where no place is assigned, such filth or rubbish or other impure matter shall be removed to a safe and sufficient distance outside the village site away from the prevailing winds, and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time.

Protection and Periodical Examination of Wells and Water-supply.

8. The ground within ten yards of every drinking water well and of the bank of every tank supplying drinking water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, etc., from being washed into the well or tank.

9. Every well or other source of water used for drinking purposes by the villagers or their cattle shall be inspected by the Chairman of the Panchayet at least once a quarter and by the Inspector of Panchayets at leat once a year. The report of the Inspector of Panchayets regarding the condition of water of each source of water-supply shall be sent to the Chairman of the Panchayet who will take the necessary action for rectifying the defects, if any.

Improvement of Sanitation.

10. Burial and burning gounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages ouside the village site or sites at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such ground shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, oin the bed or on the bund of a tank or in the bed or tank of a iver or in a *nalla* which forms a water-course after rain.

11. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ground set apart under the last preceding rule, or, if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that rule; nor shall any dead bdies be thrown into a river.

12. When a dead body is buried, the grave shall be of sufficient depth to allow a freespace of five feet between the body and the level of the ground and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

13. When a corpse is disposed of by burning, it shall be burnt completely

14. When an infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick cattle segregated.

15. The carcases of animals that have died of infectious diseases shall not be made use of in any way. They should be burnt or buried not less than six feet below the surface on high ground away from wells and water courses. If possible, the carcase should be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime. No carcase of any animal once buried shall be exhumed except under the orders of a Magistrate.

16. No person shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter or permit them to be fed on stable, litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

17. No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or unwholesome fruits or vegetables.

18. No person afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food or drink.

Regulation of Buildings.

19. The floors of all dwelling houses to be newly built or rebuilt shall be at least one foot higher than the ground level and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

20. The Panchayet may impose conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy arrangements subject to which a building shall be constructed.

21. The Panchayet may also impose conditions for construction of cattle sheds or for making other arrangements for tethering cattle.

22. Houses shall not be built or rebuilt within five feet of the street and all houses shall also have, as far as possible, direct access to a conservancy lane.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.